

BOLANDER'S RED MOUNTAIN AND EUREKA TRAIL

CARL PURDY

Some years ago Mr. A. J. Johnson of Astoria, Oregon, a notable collector of trees and bulbs, while in southwestern Oregon came across what is now known as *Lilium Bolanderi* in flower and took fresh flowers of this lily to Dr. H. N. Bolander, then a very old man teaching botany in Bishop Scott's Academy at Portland, Oregon. Dr. Bolander said immediately that it must be a new lily and that he had never seen it. On looking up the matter he found that it was undoubtedly the *Lilium Bolanderi* that Sereno Watson had described and had named after him as its discoverer. In Dr. Watson's notes reference is made to material sent to him earlier by Dr. Bolander although the fresh material from which the description had been made was from Thomas Howell.

Hearing of this from Mr. Johnson I was lead to correspond with Dr. Bolander and to hear from him exactly what route he had taken when going to "Red Mountain". The letter has long since been lost but here are the facts. Dr. Bolander, leaving Weaverville, Trinity County, took trails through the mountains to the Hupa Valley in northern Humboldt County, California; thence along the regular trail to Arcata, going over what is known as Bald Mountain. The "Red Mountain" of his early notes should have been Red Hills and they are the red hills of the Hupa region. Dr. Bolander was never near Red Mountain in northern Mendocino County to which much of his material has been referred. A number of plants which he collected and which belong farther north can be found in certain swamps on Bald Mountain.

The material which Dr. Bolander sent to Watson and which was confused with Mr. Howell's material in naming *Lilium Bolanderi* was unquestionably *Lilium Kelloggii* which is found on the route that he took. When later I rediscovered that lily I named it after Dr. Kellogg as it was then too late to give Dr. Bolander credit.

The Terraces, Ukiah, Dec, 5, 1930.

Bolander's Mendocino and Humboldt trips.—Bolander's field book shows that, in June, 1867, he made a collecting trip from Cloverdale to Ukiah, Long Valley, mouth of the Mattole River in Humboldt County, thence down the coast to Noyo, Mendocino City and Anderson Valley. On this trip, amongst many other stations he cites "Red Mt.," "Humboldt Co.," many times. He also uses the place names Bear Harbor; Shelter Cove; Elk Ridge; Big Flat (Humboldt Co.); Parker's sta., Eureka trail; East Fork of Eel River at Wood's ranch; Red Mts., Mattole district; and so on.

No other botanist in California has anything like so detailed a knowledge of the distribution of the Californian species of *Lilium* as Mr. Purdy. His judgment, therefore, in any question of this kind

is of an expert character and carries the greatest weight. It is certain, however, that he would never have destroyed the Bolander letter and we may hope that some day it will be turned up from his files. There was no one at that time, other than Mr. Purdy, forethoughtful enough to secure the direct evidence from Dr. Bolander himself. Bolander made other trips into Mendocino County in earlier years but the one noted seems the more significant with reference to Red Mt.—W. L. JEPSON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY¹

WILLIS LINN JEPSON

Throughout his life Patrick Beveridge Kennedy followed the profession of agronomist and it might well be said in his case that he came fittingly by his work since for three generations in the male



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PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

line his ancestors had been given to matters horticultural. His great-grandfather, John Kennedy, was of a firm of London nurserymen and landscape-gardeners and the author of two volumes on horticulture published in 1771. His grandfather, Lewis Kennedy, was a well known landscape architect in his day and a joint author of two volumes on the Tenancy of Land, while his father, George Penrose Kennedy, as an architect was the designer of many renowned places and grounds in Scotland. He himself was born at Mt. Vernon, near Glasgow, Scotland, June 17, 1874. His early schooling was had in Scotland and England but he later attended the Ontario Agricultural College in Canada and took his bachelor's degree at the University of Toronto in 1894. In 1899 he secured his

Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University, where he was under the special tutelage of Professor W. W. Rowlee. For the academic year 1895-1896 he was assistant in chemistry at Ontario Agricultural College and went in 1899 as an assistant in the division of agrostology to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1900 he was appointed Associate Professor of Botany and Entomology in the University of Nevada and in 1904, Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry in charge of the department. In 1913 he left

¹To the Botanical Society of America publications the writer has contributed a memorial paper on Dr. Kennedy, part of which is used here.